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VICE ADM ANAYA APPOINTED NEW NAVY COMMANDER

PY111624 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1555 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (NA)--It was officially announced that Vice Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya has been appointed navy commander in chief.

Anaya, who repleaces Adm Armando Lambruschini, will assume his post on 11 September.

PRESIDENT VIOLA DENIES ECONOMIC TEAM DISSENSION

PY112024 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Aug 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Reports of disagreements among the five members of the national economic cabinet were denied yesterday by President Roberto Viola. "There have been no disagreements of any sort in the economic team," Viola told reporters before presiding over the opening of the Inter-American Agricultural Board (an OAS body) at the General San Martin Cultural Complex in downtown Buenos Aires yesterday. The opening has addressed by Agriculture Minister Jorge Aguado.

Referring to reports of disagreements over the measures being taken to reactivate the economy Viola said: "In certain circumstances and regarding partial aspects of those measures there may have been different kinds of opinions, which were sincerely analyzed by the members of the economic area cabinet, discussed until solutions were arrived at which all the members generally agreed with."

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SUNAO SONODA VISITS

Camilion, S[illegible]a on Relations

PY080251 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1823 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Aug (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion today stressed the interest that Japan and Argentina have in their bilateral relations. This is shown by the search for new cooperation fields. He spoke at the luncheon he gave in honor of Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda.

Camilion spoke about Argentina's efficient food and grain production that could cover Japanese needs through implementing long-term agreements and through Japanese cooperation in the energy field, basically in the area of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons exploitation.

He also referred to Argentina's interest in the rational development of live marine resources of its long seacoast, both in areas under exclusive Argentine jurisdiction and in neighboring waters.

He said that the development, coordination and exchange of scientific data on fish catch will be very useful, taking into account the mutual interest in implementing the exploitation with a view toward the future, based on accurate scientific knowledge and resource preservation.

In this regard, he recalled "Japanese decision on fishing matters has permitted Argentina's acquisition of a scientific research ship and the establishment of a fishing company in Puerto Deseado. This company is operating at an exceptional degree of efficiency and with highly developed technology."

Camilion stressed the Argentine Government's satisfaction with the old friendship that unites the two countries and with the progress of the economic cooperation projects related to telecommunications, to the Roca railway electrification and to the Somisa plant modernization.

Finally he offered a toast to the Japanese emperor and to the promotion of harmonious bilateral relations.

The lunch was held at San Martin Palace, and it was attended by the other Foreign Ministry officials, by Sonoda's delegation and Japanese Embassy officials; among them Caribbean and Latin American Affairs Director Sumio Edamuro; Economic Cooperation Director Jutaro Sakamoto; and Sumio Ono, who is also a Latin American and Caribbean area official.

Minister Sonoda expressed his gratitude for the homage and his satisfaction with the really outstanding progress of bilateral relations.

He recalled that in October 1979, former President Videla visited his country. On that occasion an exchange of views was made on cooperation between the two countries concerning Argentine industrial development.

He referred to the Argentine tango centennial celebrated last year and he said that the tango's mysterious power to penetrate man's soul also hit the hearts of many Japanese. He said that the commemorating shows that were offered in Tokyo, where typical Argentine orchestras performed, were actual celebrations.

In testimony of the unalterable friendship between the two countries, he mentioned the encouragement the Japanese public gave to the Argentine team that won the World Youth's championship at a competition that took place in Japan.

Finally, he added that as on the occasion of the visit he paid 2 years ago, he manifested his wishes that Japan be for Argentina a friend worthy of confidence and a loyal partner for world peace. My real aspiration is--he concluded--that our two countries strengthen their fruitful interdependence ties based on their friendship.

Visits President Viola

OW080151 Tokyo KYODO in English 0143 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, Aug 7, KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, now in Argentina, paid a courtesy call on President Roberto Viola Friday, following a meeting with his Argentine counterpart Oscar Camilion, official sources said.

A second meeting with Camilion to exchange views on international affairs in general took place later in the day, they said.

President Viola told Sonoda that he wished further development of bilateral cooperation in joint ventures involving Japanese technology and money and Argentina's natural resources, according to the officials.

Sonoda was quoted as telling the president that he would invite Foreign Minister Camilion to Japan.

The president said he would send Camilion to Japan as soon as possible.

CABINET RESIGNS; JUNTA APPOINTS NEW MINISTERS

Resignations Confirmed

PY111827 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya today confirmed that the entire cabinet had resigned in the wake of General Garcia Meza's decision to turn the Presidency over to the honorable Junta of Commanders.

In a statement made today at Government Palace, the foreign minister said that once the crisis that erupted last week is over it is now up to the Junta of Commanders to reshuffle the cabinet.

New Ministers Named

PY120252 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0123 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Presidential Decree No 18,557 appointing new Bolivian ministers, read by Minister Secretary (Marcelo Galindo de Ugarte) in the main hall of Government House in La Paz--live]

[Text] Presidential Decree No 18,557. Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, Rear Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez, presidents of the republic:

Considering that the honorable Junta of Commanders of the Armed Forces have assumed the leadership of the government as a collegiate body in accordance with the resolution dated 4 August 1981 it finds it necessary to designate new ministers; the honorable Junta of Commanders in exercising the rights provided by Article No 99 of the constitution decrees:

Article No 1. The following ministers are hereby designated:

Mario Rolon Anaya, minister of foreign affairs and religion

Col Rolando Canido Berascochea, minister of interior, migration and justice

Gen Armando Reyes Villa, minister of national defense

Col Javier Alcoreza Melgarejo, minister of finance

Adolfo Linares, minister of planning and coordination

Col Guillermo Escobar Uhry, minister of education and culture

Col Rene Guzman Fortum, minister of transport and communications

Luci .az Rivero, minister of industry, commerce and tourism

Col Guido Suarez Castellon, minister of labor and labor development

Col Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado, minister of mines and metallurgy

Col Julio Molina, minister of agriculture, livestock and campesino affairs

Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera, minister of aeronautics

Minister of energy and hydrocarbons not yet designated

Jose Villarreal Suarez, minister of public health and social security.

Capt Eduardo Pereira Torrico, minister of urban development and housing

Juan Carlos Duran Saucedo, minister secretary of the Presidency

Edgar Miralles Reyes, minister secretary general of integration

Guillermo Cespedes Rivera, minister secretary of press and information

Article No 2. The new ministers will assume their positions today.

La Paz, Government House, 11 August 1981

Signed: Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, commander of the air force; Gen Celso Torrelio, commander of the army; Rear Adm Oscar Pammo, commander of the navy

[At 0128 GMT the announcer also reports that Gen Roberto Quinteros Encina has been confirmed as commander of the Bolivian police.]

Gen Bernal Speaks at Ceremony

PY120320 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Speech by Bolivian Junta of Commanders member and Air Force Commander Gen Waldo Bernal on the occasion of swearing in of new Bolivian Cabinet in the main hall of Government House in La Paz--live]

[Text] Your Excellencies the members of the Junta of Commanders; Your Excellencies Messrs Ministers; Messrs Generals the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces; Mr the Commander of the Bolivian police; Messrs Generals, Chiefs and Officers; ladies and gentlemen; fellow citizens:

Bolivia is now experiencing one of the most difficult times in its history at a time when there is a pressing need to reorient its way of life with a new political strategy.

For this to come about we need, more than ever, a firm will and the decision to advance toward the great national objectives; conquering the obstacles that have been strewn across our path by our own people and foreigners.

This strategy must not be taken as just another program. Bolivia is papered with plans that have never been implemented. What is carried out as of today must be of a definitive nature. It must be a permanent guideline from which we cannot swerve if we want the nation to advance and if we do not want any more backward steps, or dangers in the path toward a greater and better destiny.

This task cannot be carried out in a hurry in order to momentarily justify the beginning of a new stage of government. On the contrary, the Junta of Commanders will remain in power for strictly the necessary time to ensure the normal development of the fatherland's institutions.

Bolivia needs to be governed with imagination, firmness and calm, without hesitation of fear. We are proposing a government that will work intensely and have permanent discipline. With sacrifice and total dedication, without overflowing promises which are mostly not complied with, we will be able to pass from the current and necessary framework to civilian rule when the minimum of conditions are right, in such a way that there will complete democracy.

The country needs a profound and effective moral and material recovery. For this to come about we need to strengthen our spirits. This is an essential prerequisite, in order to ensure the nation's unity, which is something urgent during the times of crisis.

In order to guarantee social peace and the security of Bolivian homes we need the total unity of the armed forces, the fundamental basis for the progress that we desire. In order to achieve this unity, which will save us from all dangers, we must do away with every type of personal or group interests in order not to distort this noble purpose of national reorganization that the armed forces have imposed on themselves through the Junta of Commanders.

This government--and I am going to repeat it--I must repeat it--is one of national pacification and unity, for which it counts on the decisive support of the armed forces and the people as a whole.

We wish to develop an effective policy, adjusted to reality within the economic sector. We propose to improve the standard of living of all the country's social classes, without excluding anyone and without discrimination, in accordance with the just aspirations and expectations of the people.

We do not propose long and difficult programs. We want adequate and immediate solutions, within a careful framework of planning, with measures that will prevent greater sacrifices for the nation. This task is in the hands of an efficient economic team.

The members of the fatherland's guardian institution are fully aware of the needs and the problems of the people to which we belong. We think about the welfare and the improvement of the standard of living of the miners and the city workers. In order to carry this out we will immediately undertake the study and implementation of a social policy that will especially benefit those with low incomes, thus ensuring a just distribution, in accordance with productivity.

The country today needs the enforcement of the moral values that were a tradition in other times and which we very badly need today. Corruption and squandering, the trafficking in vice and immporality, the godfathers and outright robbery are not eliminated with words. The public administration is not moralized with speeches. Something more effective has to be imposed.

State mechanisms must function in a normal and adequate way. Efforts must be constant and they must benefit the whole country, especially in the enterprises that are under state control. The chronic lack of efficiency in these enterprises must definitely be eradicated, in such a way that the people will have (?a government) that will have the responsiblity of looking after their interests.

The lack of honesty must be severely punished. We do not intend to copy totalitarian systems; we are only pursuing the respect for the laws of the nation and honor. Those who use the state to become rich do not merit the attention of the authorities or the people.

In order to eliminate corruption once and for all, temptation must disappear; and, therefore, within the country's economic possiblities, the public official must be transferred in order for him not to become an instrument of bribery and fraud.

We are firmly convinced that both private enterprise and its workers are essential elements for national development. Differences and antagonism must not now exist between them. From the common task that they carry out the best fruits will emerge for everyone. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the economy on the basis of frank understanding and cooperation between all of us; and this government will contribute with its efforts in order to ensure the necessary guarantees.

The government of the armed forces respects the principles that are in force in international affairs. It acknowledges the treaties and legal instruments that rule the existence of free and civilized nations.

It will therefore continue with policy of sincere understanding with all the countries of the world and it will make every effort so that the integration programs become a reality and not become just simple hopes or instruments of a policical nature.

As they have always done, the armed forces will continue to give preferential attention to the problems of the peasant. They will try to improve his standard of living with programs that can be implemented immediately. We want to fully integrate him into the national way of life.

Within the difficult economic situation that is concerning all Bolivians, the union of efforts is very necessary in order to overcome the very critical problems that are burdening us.

We need investment and financing that will contribute to the country's development, and in this respect we offer the most extensive guarantees to those who wish to contribute to Bolivia's greater development.

The Junta of Commanders, aware of its great responsibilities, has instructed a special commission to draft in the least possible time the programs that are necessary for the institutionalization of all branches of government, in accordance with their needs and the country's reality. This is not a task that will take a few days, it can not be the fruit of hurrying.

We will do everything that is in our reach to offer the country what it so badly needs: an order such as will allow it, without unnecessary delays, to revert to a legal state, without danger, without crossroads for the nation and without any type of threat to the people.

On assuming the responsibility of managing the fatherland's destiny, the Junta of Commanders made a careful and adequate selection of its ministers, confiding in their talent, in their professional integrity and, above all, in their spirit of sacrifice.

We are experiencing difficult times, and to overcome them demands a great decision and an unbreakable will. We wish to stress that we will not tolerate hesitation or conditions. The members of the cabinet will know how to cooperate with a maximum of efficiency in achieving the purposes that I spoke of before; because each of them is aware of the responsibility that they have assumed before history, the country and the armed forces; because this is a government of the country's guiding institution, whose great objective is that of ensuring the happiness of each of those who have the privilege of living on this blessed soil.

It is my hope that the Bolivian people will understand our purposes, which need maximum cooperation. We are not infallible and we can commit mistakes, but if we can count on constructive criticism, especially from the media, we will achieve the best of results.

I ask divine providence to accompany us, to give us strength and steadfastness in order to respond to the great challenge of these times, without hesitation or fear, with the faith that we have inherited from our fathers; so that Bolivia can be what it should be: a strong, free nation, respected by all, with an image that makes all Bolivians proud. Thank you very much. [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON NEW GOVERNMENT POLICY

PY110349 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has informed the diplomatic missions accredited to Bolivia that a Junta of Commanders, representing the three branches of the armed forces, has assumed the government.

The protocol note reports that General Garcia Meza handed over the government to the Junta of Commanders formed by Air Force Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, Army Gen Celso Torrelio Villa and Rear Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez.

The note adds that the Junta of Commanders will maintain the continuity of the national reconstruction government, in agreement with the goals of unity of the nation's armed forces.

The note reasserts that the government's goals are: the preservation of internal peace and national security, to be reached through wholehearted and peaceful coexistence; and full respect for international rights.

Finally, the note refers to the observance of those principles included in the UN and OAS Charters, especially those principles concerning the treaties that involve the nation in international commitments.

GENERAL COMPTROLLER ON ANDEAN PACT, DRUG TRAFFIC

FY110330 Paris AFP in Spanish 1828 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 9 Aug (AFP)--Gen Remberto Iriarte Paz, general comptroller of the Bolivian Republic, stated in this capital today that the new Junta of Commanders who are governing Bolivia will change its position toward the Andean Pact which is considered indispensable for the development of the region.

Iriarte Paz, who arrived here to participate in the regular session of comptrollers which will begin tomorrow in Lima, stated that for Bolivia the subregional organization is the best expression of Hispano-American unity.

On demanding understanding for his country, which is one of the smallest members of the Cartagena Agreement, and on referring to the current situation in his country, the general stated: I can assure you that, thanks to God, the profound crisis has been overcome.

General Iriarte, who indicated that he was speaking not as a politician but in his role as comptroller, denied that former President Luis Garcia Meza is among those being investigated for drug trafficking.

He added that this subject should be treated carefully and that anything else is just political lies and that the struggle against drug trafficking which has been affecting Bolivia has been decided on unilaterally.

FINANCE MINISTER TAMAYO ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

FY110328 Paris AFP in Spanish 2243 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 10 Aug (AFP)--Finance Minister Jorge Tamayo Ramos stressed here today that the Bolivian Government does not foresee a devaluation of the Bolivian peso in the short term.

Nevertheless, Tamayo admitted at the conclusion of a meeting with Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira that the country had experienced a crisis of confidence when former President Luis Garcia Meza announced that he would withdraw from the Presidency on 26 May and was then ratified in the post a short time afterward.

The minister explained that now the Junta of Commanders has assumed the helm with the full support of the church hierarchy, which can make it easier for the recognition of the countries that have not yet normalized their relations with Bolivia.

Moreover, he noted that the upcoming arrival of an IMF mission can open the doors to foreign loans, both for the public and private sectors.

The official exchange rate is 25 Bolivian pesos to $1 and yet it was being quoted at 27.50 Bolivian pesos, while the exchange firms were only buying dollars and refused to sell them.

SANTA CRUZ REBELS COME TO LA PAZ FOR TALKS

PY111130 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0642 GMT 11 Aug 81

[By Juan Zeballos]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 11 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--A group of army officers who staged the Santa Cruz rebellion which ousted President Luis Garcia Meza has announced that they will come to La Paz under guarantees granted by the Junta of Commanders. The group will be headed by Gen Lucio Anez Rivero, one of the rebellion's leaders, who accused the Junta of Commanders of trying to default on the pacification agreement they signed last Friday with Gen Alberto Natusch Busch, the other leader of the rebellion.

The reasons prompting these officers, presumably 13 in number, to come to La Paz are not known, but one of them asked that representatives of the foreign press meet them at the airport to offer the group guarantees by their presence.

The arrival of these officers to the seat of government will take place at a time when some tension remains having peaked last week when the two camps in which the armed forces were divided almost clashed in a civil war.

Anez stated that the Santa Cruz rebels maintain their position demanding compliance with the proposals they had made as a formula to secure peace and security for the nation and for the armed forces, adding that these rebels were determined to sacrifice themselves to attain their purpose.

Colonels Emilio Lanza, Mario Oxa Bustos and Raul Lopez Leyton might be in the group who will arrive in La Paz this morning. Colonel Lanza had led the Cochabamba uprisings on 11 and 25 May which failed to topple President Garcia Meza, and Colonels Bustos and Lopez Leyton had gone underground after another coup against Garcia Meza on 27 June failed. The 27 June coup had been led by Gen Humberto Cayoja Riart and Gen Lucio Anez Riveros, army commander general and chief of army joint staff, respectively, at the time.

General Cayoja returned to La Paz Sunday night when there were confused reports on his arrest. His relatives later clarified that he had not been arrested, just escorted home by civilians and uniformed personnel who met him at the airport.

General Anez told LATIN that not only the rebellious military but the commanders of other garrisons and units around the country supported the position that the armed forces should elect a new Bolivian president as soon as possible.

Anez Renews Demands

PY111905 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1821 GMT 11 Aug 81

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 11 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The rebel military leader of Santa Cruz reasserted today his demand that the armed forces should appoint as soon as possible a new Bolivian president. He, moreover, charged that Gen Alberto Natusch abused his authority when he signed a peace agreement with members of the junta on Friday.

Twelve high-ranking military officials headed by the former army chief of staff, Gen Lucio Anez Rivero, arrived in La Paz today at noon to hold talks with the military junta that has been governing the country since Tuesday when President Luis Garcia Meza submitted his resignation.

Anez said that it was the intention of the military group that rebelled last week against the La Paz government to establish the proper guidelines that will restore peace and dignity in Bolivia and within the armed forces.

At the VIP room of the La Paz El Alto Airport, which was filled with local and foreign reporters and with the 12 [as received] high-ranking military officers, General Anez said that the main objective of the movement was to restore democracy in Bolivia by establishing a government that will make this aspiration viable.

General Anez said that harmony will be achieved only by allowing the commanders of military units and institutions to appoint a president of the republic who could count on full military support.

In Bolivia we need a strong government with popular support which can preserve the country's international image and which would gain credibility, Anez said, contending that the best formula was that of appointing the president through the participation of all commanding officers of the armed forces.

He added that in the next few hours he was going to hold a meeting with the military junta and with representatives of the Catholic Church to consider the situation.

He said Natusch had instructions to consult with the rebel leaders but noted that Natusch had not consulted him and thus he had not agreed to anything.

Anez, who was dressed in fatigues like the other officers and was carrying no weapons, said that history has demonstrated that triumvirates and two-man governments never yielded good results in Bolivia.

ADM PAMMO: NAVY CARRYING OUT NORMAL ACTIVITIES

PY111418 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Rear Adm Oscar Pammo, the Bolivian Navy commander and member of the junta, has stated that the Bolivian Navy is carrying out normal activities in compliance with its statutes.

He noted that next week he may undertake a tour through interior garrisons to inspect the work undertaken by the Bolivian Navy along border areas.

ARMORED TARAPACA REGIMENT CARRIES OUT MANEUVERS

PY120001 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2331 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 11 Aug (LATIN)--The state-owned television tonight reported that tanks of the Tarapaca Regiment will be deployed for tactical exercises in this city tonight.

The station called on the population not to become alarmed by this deployment of tanks of the regiment stationed in the El Alto area of La Paz, 12 kilometers from downtown.

Bolivia is just coming out of a long period of tension created by a confrontation between two factions of the armed forces which was about to unleash a civil war.

The military problem has not yet been solved because the military rebels who were able to get President Luis Garcia Meza's resignation last Tuesday arrived in La Paz from Santa Cruz today indicating that they will insist that commanders of units and military institutes designate a president.

EXPULSION OF FOUR RIGHTS ADVOCATES ANNOUNCED

PY120012 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Interior Ministry today ordered the expulsion of Carlos Briones Olivos, Orlando Cantuarias Cepeda, Alberto Jerez Horta and Jaime Castillo Velasco. The measure was released in a declaration to the public by the Government Social Communications Agency, DINACOS. This document establishes once again that the government emphatically points out that it will implement all the necessary measures to punish those who violate current regulations.

The communique states:

Lately, the people have witnessed a new outbreak of the disturbing activities of Marxism both in the country through cover organizations and abroad through Marxist agents. Their actions have basically tried to obstruct the normal development of union activity through the use of a small number of persons who insist in breaking the political recess. Their actions have received the unanimous repudiation of the Chilean people, who have conveyed their thoughts through declarations made by many leaders and union organizations who will not agree to be used by international communism.

In view of this situation, the government emphatically pointed out through various means that it would not tolerate Marxist actions in our country in accordance with our constitutions and that it will maintain the political recess which is also established by our constitution. By acting in this manner, the government is only obeying the will of the nation expressed in the 11 September 1980 plebiscite.

Despite these reiterated warnings and the clear regulations on this matter, a group of people, under pretext of answering a declaration of the Labor Ministry, have publicly stated their decision not to respect these regulations and that, on the contrary, they will support and cooperate with a de facto well-known Marxist organization.

In view of this situation, the Interior Ministry today has ordered the expulsion from the country of the following persons: Carlos Briones Olivos, Orlando Cantuarias Cepeda, Alberto Jerez Horta and Jaime Castillo Velasco.

Carlos Briones and Orlando Cantuarias--former ministers of the Popular Unity government and directly responsible for the worst economic, social, moral and political crisis the country has experienced--had promised not to participate in any political activity.

Alberto Jeres--former senator of the Popular Unity and militant of the dissolved Christian Left--was arrested in September 1973 and later released, also under the promise that he would not participate in political activity.

Jaime Castillo--expelled from the country in 1976 due to his repeated violations of the political recess--was authorized to return to the country but under the promise that he would obey current regulations.

Despite the commitments made and the repeated warnings, these people have maintained a defiant attitude which the government cannot tolerate.

The enforcement of the political recess and the permanent proscription of Marxism from our civic life are the basic tools of the process of economic, social and political development the country is carrying out. Those who insist in violating these norms are seriously assaulting the well-being and security of all Chileans and must bear the consequences of their own acts.

DINACOS stated in conclusion that the government emphatically points out that it will implement the necessary measures to punish those who violate current regulations.

ENVOY TO VATICAN DENIES AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

PY111225 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Col Ernesto Videla termed as absolutely false a report from Buenos Aires which refers to a parallel plan of the Argentine and Chilean Governments to overcome the stagnant situation of the mediation.

The foreign relations under secretary and head of the Chilean delegation for mediation pointed out that a bilateral negotiation regarding the southern border conflict would mean a lack of respect to his holiness.

The Argentine report states that the plan, allegedly agreed on by the Buenos Aires and Santiago governments, establishes a series of alternatives which are considered suitable for the establishment of a cooperation and peace agreement outside the papal mediation.

Videla pointed out that the pope has made a proposal; we are engaged in mediation and we follow the corresponding regulations.

When he was asked about the Argentine report which refers to an alleged agreement between the two countries he pointed out that is an absolute falsehood. It is all right that they should think things up but they should not attribute them to us.

The Foreign Ministry undersecretary stated that the Argentine report was irresponsible and by no means helped the mediation and that it was the result of a (?fertile) imagination.

He also recalled the mediator's proposal and pointed out that Chile has always been willing to reach unity with Argentina since it is the right path to be taken and the one we have always sustained.

Videla also denied that the negotiations are at a standstill and said that the mediation proceeds without problems. Cardinal Samore has maintained permanent meetings and we have our work program to follow.

The head of the Chilean delegation for mediation reiterated that Chile will comply with its commitments which it has always respected.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CENTRAL AMERICA

PY041536 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The deputy foreign minister started in Costa Rica a tour that will cover five Central American countries. Col Fernando Arancibia will also visit Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama. In the capitals of these countries he will hold meetings with the highest officials.

It has been reported that the tour's purpose is to return the visits paid to Santiago by important Central American personalities, and Chile is interested in showing its friends the development that Chile has achieved in several areas. Chile also wants to learn about the experience of those countries regarding cooperation and friendship ties and thus be able to promote them.

It has also been reported that Colonel Arancibia will preside over a meeting to be held by Chilean ambassadors posted in Central America and the Caribbean. The meeting, which is scheduled to start on 20 August, will last 3 days and will take place in Panama City. On this occasion, the situation in the area and the relations maintained between Chile and the Caribbean and Central American countries will be studied.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TROOPS FOR SINAI FORCE

PA111624 Paris AFP in Spanish 1022 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Bogota, 11 Aug (AFP)--Colombia has agreed to participate in the multinational military observer force which will be charged with keeping the peace on the Sinai Peninsula, it was reported officially. Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds released a communique to this effect in Bogota.

The text of the government communique states:

"In response to the requests of the Governments of Egypt and Israel, the Colombian Government has decided to participate in the multinational observer force which has been established to implement the agreements on security specified in the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

"Colombia will contribute one infantry battalion to the multinational observer force.

"The Colombian Government accepts the opportunity to participate in these arramgements to keep the peace in the conviction that this will consolidate the progress toward peace in the Middle East and that it will strengthen the existing efforts to expand this peace."

FINANCING OF SATELLITE PROJECT SET AT $200 MILLION

PA071520 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota--Communications Minister Antonio Abello Roca has said that the Colombian satellite project, costing $200 million, will have external financing of $180 million, and $20 million will be financed by the Colombian Telecommunications Enterprise, TELECOM.

The ranking official divided the communications satellite project into two parts: a land segment and a space segment. He said that the land stations had already been contracted and should be in operation by May of next year, and that financing for the domestic satellite is being discussed. Construction of the satellite has not yet been awarded to any of the companies specializing in this technology.

The entire program was sent to the coordinating council that was appointed to carry out the project and handle all the legal and purchasing matters.

GOVERNORS TO DISCUSS INTEROCEANIC CANAL PROJECT

PA072342 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Medellin--The interoceanic canal along the Atrato and Truando Rivers will cost 100 billion pesos, Governor Ivan Ouque Escobar indicated. He suggested that the project, which is over 100 years old, be reconsidered again. Governor Duque Escobar added that the high cost of the project should not be an obstacle, considering the importance it would have for our country, which undoubtedly, would become one of the most important of the world. He also said that the foreign companies which have submitted studies on the project agree that it is the most feasible alternative to replace the impractical Panama Canal locks system. Finally, he said that the governors of the western departments will discuss the matter when they meet again and that they will issue a declaration in favor of the project.

REPORT ON NATIONAL CONGRESS ELECTION OF LEADERSHIP

PA110340 [Editorial report] Quito Domestic Service in Spanish at 2206 GMT on 10 August 1981 carries live an Ecuadorean Congress session on the election of congressional leaders. Following rollcall votes, Reynaldo Yanchapaxi of the Concentration of Popular Forces Party is elected vice president by 57 votes, with 5 votes cast for Rodrigo Suarez Morales, 1 vote for Galo Pico Mantilla, 11 abstentions and 1 absent. Yanchapaxi replaces Gil Barragan. Francisco Garces is elected secretary by 40 votes, replacing Vicente Vanegas Lopez. (Harry Alvarez) is elected alternate secretary by 39 votes, in place of (Urena). The five congressional party leaders elected are: (Luis Manoz Herreria) of the Democratic Left Party; Nelson (Felix) Navarrete of the Roldosist bloc [Paris AFP in Spanish at 0152 GMT on 11 August describes the Roldosist bloc as a dissident group of the Concentration of Popular Forces]; (Arturo Piedra Armijos) of the Conservative Party; (Juan Chamun) of the Concentration of Popular Forces; and Edgar Ortega, an independent.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER REPORTS TO PRESIDENT

PA111445 Quito Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0638 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] [No dateline] In a report on his work presented to the president of the republic, Government Minister Carlos Feraud includes certain considerations on internal and international matters. The minister says that this year, which has been a hard one so far, has more difficult days ahead in which the will of our people, our institutions, and the government will be put to a test to carry out this desire of continuing in freedom and democracy.

The minister points out that the domestic unity shown at the time of the international problem with Peru proved that no conditions exist in the country that can endanger our democratic stability. The report underscores that the people are aware that the government is struggling hard to correct the current structure of Ecuadorean society for a better future.

OILFIELD BEGINS 800-BARREL DAILY PRODUCTION

PA080434 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] A new oilfield, (Auca Sur), has begun production with 800 barrels of crude a day. This figure is just temporary since the oilfield is just in the initial exploitation phase. The Directorate General of Hydrocarbons of the Natural Resources and Energy Ministry reported that this oilfield is located within the area assigned to the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation-Texaco consortium in the eastern region.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT SERVICE--Paying Ecuador's foreign debt consumes 52 percent of export revenue, the Central University's Economic Research Institute has said in its latest analysis of the country's economic situation. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jul 81 PA]

OIL EXPORTS--Quito, 13 Jul (EFE)--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation has reported that Ecuador's fuel oil exports decreased by around 21 percent during the first half of 1981, in comparison to the same period in 1980. It reported that 3,205,285 barrels were exported in 1981. Despite this decrease, export revenue amounted to $98 million, $6.4 million more than in 1980 due to increased market prices. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0255 GMT 14 Jul 81 PA]

ARMED FORCES TO PARTICIPATE IN SINAI FORCE

PY111651 Montevideo Radio Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Aug

[Text] Uruguay will participate in the multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai after prior consultations with the three countries which extended the invitation. This has just been announced by Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdez Otero:

[Begin recording] In view of the request made by the directly interested parties--the Governments of the Republics of Egypt and Israel--and given the intention of the country guarantor of the Camp David accord--the United States of America--that the Republic of Uruguay participate in the creation of a multinational peacekeeping force, the government of our country, conscious of its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, agrees to do so pending consultations and arrangements with the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. Governments. [end recording]

This is an official statement read by Foreign Minister Otero announcing that our country has agreed to be integrated in the multinational peacekeeping force to be stationed in the Sinai.

PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE ALVAREZ HOLDS POLITICAL TALKS

PY072114 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Aug 81

[By Becquir Puig]

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The future president of Uruguay, Lt Gen (ret) Gregorio Alvarez, today continued intense contacts with government functionaries in order to define his task, which is committed to a transition to democracy, which will begin on 1 September.

Alvarez, who will have a 3 and 1/2-year term, set up a provisional office in a state hotel where data on the current political, economic and social situation in the country is being gathered; so as to have very specialized information when he takes over the presidential chair, in his own words.

These conversations with collaborators will be followed on Thursday by contacts with high-ranking military chiefs, according to informed sources.

The militarymen will consider with Alvarez, among other topics, the prospects for the dialogue initiated 1 month ago with the traditional political parties--Blanco and Colorado--even though political observers felt that that topic had already been covered initially in conversations that the future leader held over the weekend with the interior minister, Gen Yamandu Trinidad.

The political-military dialogue bore fruit in agreements to carry forward the writing of a statute to regulate the internal functioning of the parties, which have been in recess since 1973, who must prepare themselves to run in the elections forecast for the end of 1984.

According to the armed forces' timetable, General Alvarez will end his term on 1 March 1985, when power will be turned over to a head of state who emerges from those elections, the first to be held in Uruguay in 13 years.

Gen Abdon Raimundez, who orchestrated the dialogue with political party figures in his role as president of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission (COMASPO), today told the press that those conversations would continue, because "it would not suit us to take one step forward and two backwards."

The military plan, which was accepted by the politicians, foresees also the formulating at the same time of modifications to the constitution that has been in force since 1967 in order to give institutional forms to the intervention of the armed forces in areas linked to national security, which the party officials wish to delimit with precision.

Raimundez also referred to the future integration of the Council of State, which was substituted for the dissolved Parliament in 1973, an organ whose members will be designated by the government and which will be installed on 20 August.

The council will be expanded from 25 to 35 members, 19 of whom represent each of the departments (provinces) of the country; 8 will be politicians and the others will be chosen from among the current members, said Raimundez.

The political parties sharply declined an invitation from the military to take part in the provisional government, which lead observers to understand that the political figures who make up that Council of State will not have nor will they be able to claim to be official party members.

Raimundez emphasized today that the armed forces are acting in good faith in search of an institutional way out for the country, which observers consider to be an answer to politicians' expressions of caution, and in some cases pessimism, after the designation of General Alvarez as the president who must finish the process of returning to civilian rule.

BRIEFS

TAIWAN SEA AGREEMENT--The Governments of Uruguay and the Republic of China yesterday exchanged notes by which the terms of the treaty concerning the safeguarding of human life on the high seas will be observed between the two countries. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 26 Jun 81 p 7 PY]

LEGAL AGREEMENTS WITH ARGENTINA--(Montevideo, 1 Aug (NA)--Argentina and Uruguay have signed two bilateral judicial agreements on the protection of the interests of minors and for the creation of a permanently functioning bilateral commission of juridical cooperation. The agreements were signed by the Argentine justice minister, Amadeo Frugoli, who arrived here yesterday on an official visit; and his Uruguayan counterpart, Fernando Bayardo Bengoa. The agreement on minors consists of "assuring the prompt return of minors who are improperly outside the country of their habitaul residence and staying in the territory of the other country." In this way, situations of broken families which have resulted in the children staying with one of the parents will be resolved. Minister Frugoli was received by Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez on the morning of 1 August, at which time he gave Mendez a protocol message from Argentine President Viola. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1210 GMT 1 Aug 81 PY]

RIVER COMMISSION PRESIDENT--Montevideo, 18 Jul--Rear Adm (ret) Guillermo Fernandez has been named president of the Uruguayan delegation to the mixed commission which with Argentina demarcates borders on the River Plate and the Uruguay River. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0430 GMT 18 Jul 81 PY]

COSTA RICA

U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION 'MOST TRAGIC'

PA112013 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The manufacture of the neutron bomb is the most tragic announcement we have had in recent times. It is an extremely regrettable announcement, but it is true. According to Reagan's government, the military situation has forced the United States to adopt a defense measure that will place it in a favorable position with regard to the USSR.

Ever since the Republicans assumed power in the United States, the world has returned to the cold war. We are in the midst of a cold war. Tension has reached the level of many years ago. The arms race is increasing and there is a greater danger of war.

The neutron bomb is the gravest threat hovering over mankind today. This type of arms, like chemical weapons, is highly destructive and inhuman. The striving for supremacy between the superpowers leads man's intelligence to seek increasingly dangerous and destructive weapons. Now it is arms which destroy lives but which do not damage buildings. Life on this planet could be destroyed, while the highways and buildings remain intact. This is a brief description of the criminal bomb.

We express our deep concern and our protest over the manner in which the U.S. Government has ordered the manufacture of the neutron bomb. It is a mortal blow to a policy which we respected before, the policy of the good neighbor, peace, tolerance, and world disarmament. To the extent that each superpower makes violent threats, to that same extent he will be promoting violence and destroying the chance for peace. This is a very sad announcement for all who love peace and democracy.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN COMMANDER ASSESSES MILITARY SITUATION

PA111946 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos to El Salvador in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Beginning today, Radio Venceremos will begin broadcasting installments of an important document entitled "Regarding the Military Situation in El Salvador" written by Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. This document concerning the military situation in El Salvador begins as follows:

The army and the security corps have approximately 20,000 men with which to control the Salvadoran territory and they are deployed at some 15 infantry garrisons, including the main headquarters of the security corps and some 8 service and support garrisons. The distribution of these forces throughout our territory and the availability of good means of communication leave no place without protection by some sizeable contingent of army forces. The ratio of troops to our territory would be 1 soldier for each square kilometer. Under these circumstances, it is clear that the army can very rapidly mass troops anywhere in El Salvador.

In the last 5 years, the guerillas have collected approximately 110 million colones, equivalent to some $44 million. Unquestionably, the armed struggle would have never gathered momentum without the development of the organization and the mass activities that have allowed Salvadoran revolutionaries to control large peasant areas politically.

The people suffered countless massacres and abuses before reaching their present strength. The armed struggle of the Salvadoran people has always been closely linked to the defense of their political activities. Until recently, it was more defensive than offensive in nature.

By late 1980 and early 1981, a substantial change in the correlation of forces at the military level between the revolutionary army and the Salvadoran Army had become evident. Guerrilla columns in the rural areas and strong urban contingents launched their first large-scale operations on 10 January 1981.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS 'HEAVY FIGHTING' IN PERQUIN

PA120430 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] We are now receiving reports from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front's command with new information about the actions currently being carried out in the town of Perquin.

Under cover of darkness, the dictatorship's forces have managed to move closer to this town and heavy fighting is currently taking place. All afternoon, the dictatorship used five Fougas to bomb Perquin. According to a report, 14 civilian guards have laid down their weapons in Perquin. In the past few hours, the following have been recovered in this town: 17 M-17 carbines, 5 Czechoslovak rifles and other war supplies. Added to the weapons seized earlier in Perquin, our people have recovered a total of 21 M-1 carbines, chargers [cargadores], 6 Czechoslovak rifles, 1 .38-cal. revolver, 720 7.62-mm shells and 1 HK-21 machinegun.

We are also told that the only thing left to control is the national guard headquarters, where originally there were 22 national guardsmen. At present, only six of them are still resisting our force's siege on this town. According to last-minute reports, the dictatorship has sent numerous forces to this town in an effort to recover ground. This is what it has been unsuccessfully trying to do during the past few hours.

We are also told that our people have successfully ambushed the enemy on the coastal road, along the Pan American Highway and on various roads throughout the country. Rifles and ammunition have been recovered throughout the national territory.

NINETY KILLED DURING AUGUST FESTIVITIES VIOLENCE

PA120006 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] On 5 and 6 August, during the August festivities, judicial authorities examined 90 bodies. Reports from international news agencies in San Salvador say that the judicial authorities of the country examined 90 bodies, most of them victims of the curfew. The report adds that 20 bodies were examined in San Salvador and the rest in the towns of Quezaltepeque, Usulutan and Zacatecoluca, and that in the latter, the bodies of two women who had been taken to the Red Cross had been machinegunned by the paramilitary organization death squad.

This information disclosed by sources from the dictatorship differs from the statements made by Napoleon Duarte, who said that during the recent August festivities there was no violence.

UN OFFICIAL CITES FIGURES ON REFUGEES IN REGION

PA082130 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Aug 81 pp 5, 9

[Excerpts] Hector Neton of the regional office for northern Latin America of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has reported in San Jose, Costa Rica, that some 300,000 Salvadorans have left their country because of the wave of violence there.

New reports from Costa Rica revealed that there are approximately 8,000 Salvadoran refugees in Costa Rica; approximately 20,000 in Nicaragua; 70,000 in Honduras; 5,000 in Belize; 2,000 in Panama; 90,000 in Guatemala; and 110,000 in Mexico.

He explained that the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees has a budget of some $10 million to take care of the program devoted to the Salvadorans. The total investment figure could increase in proportion to an increase in the number of refugees since there are a total of 200 urban projects planned to take care of Salvadoran refugees from Panama to Mexico.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT ON U.S. BOYCOTT, AGRARIAN REFORM

PA101607 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The president of Guatemala has condemned the attitude and the meddling of the U.S. Government and the boycott that it is trying to impose on our country. He said that this is the result of complete ignorance of the true situation in Guatemala, and this ignorance makes the U.S. Government see events in a twisted way. The U.S. Government doesn't know our situation and for this reason it doesn't see the true situation as it is, the president told local newsmen during a ceremony to give agrarian property titles to families of the region of Churrancho.

Regarding the boycott that, according to international news agency reports from Washington, the U.S. Government is trying to impose on Guatemala, the Guatemalan president said that apparently decisions are being made in the United States without knowledge of what Guatemala is really like. The president added that the U.S. officials are hurting themselves by ignoring that Central America, and Guatemala especially, have been a good market for U.S. products.

President Romeo Lucas Garcia complained that the U.S. authorities are acting badly, but refused to comment on the steps that his government will take regarding the boycott which the news media headlined as a travel advisory which tries to halt tourism to our country.

The president of Guatemala said that he is dedicating the last few months of his government to fulfilling the promise he made to the Guatemalans during his presidential campaign of approximately 3 years ago by giving land to the peasants in the form of agrarian family property.

I know what land means to peasants because I have always been and will remain a peasant, President Lucas Garcia said during the ceremony in which 410 property titles were given to the same number of residents of Chuarrancho. The president continues with his agrarian policy.

DEFENSE MINISTER DID NOT RESIGN FOR NOMINATION

PA111939 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The public relations offices of the Guatemalan presidency and the army have issued statements to clarify press reports and to confirm that Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, national defense minister, has not resigned his post and continues to carry out his functions in the army. The high-ranking officer has told the Guatemala City newspapers that he has yet to leave his post as national defense minister.

Minister Guevara Rodriguez has been chosen by several political organizations as their presidential candidate. It is not yet officially known if he will accept the nomination since he continues in his government ministerial post.

Comments on Party Platforms

PA081804 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Summary] General elections in Guatemala are only 7 months away, but the citizens still show little interest in election matters. It is evident that most of the eight political parties legally registered in the country are improvising. Some of the parties don't even have candidates, much less government platforms.

"Aqui El Mundo" interviewed various political leaders. We learned that the Nationalist Renovator Party, PNR, and the Nationalist Authentic Central, CAN, have printed a platform and that this document is being circulated throughout the country. "The leaders of the other parties have said they have platforms but that the platforms are still rough drafts because they have not had time to have them printed."

CAN presidential candidate Gustavo Anzueto Vielman has said his platform calls for a "free-enterprise system based on encouragement for production." He said:

[Begin recording] Industry will be given very special treatment. There are agreements with the Central American Common Market that deserve special treatment and industry must be protected so that it may grow, produce more and find new markets. [end recording]

Meanwhile, PNR candidate Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre said that he presented his "self-confidence platform" in December, 1980. He said:

[Begin recording] This plan includes a basic discussion of Guatemala's three main problems. It discusses the state of underdevelopment in which most of the Guatemalan people live.

The second main problem is the economic stagnation which is evinced by the unemployment rate and the high cost of living. The third subject we deal with is violence. [end recording]

Miguel Angel Andrino, leader of the United Revolutionary Party, FUR, said his party has done "some work."

[Begin recording] FUR aspires and calls for a de jure state that will fully guarantee the life, security and the liberty of all Guatemalans. [end recording]

Gabriel [Quirano) Ortiz, secretary general of the National United Front, FUN, said that his party's platform has four main points: health, housing, education and jobs.

(?Vicente) Sandoval, an important leader of the National Liberation Movement, MLN, said his party had already prepared a government platform that is not huge but practical and simple and therefore "viable." Its points are: security, order, peace and jobs.

[Begin recording] Considering the way we Guatemalans live, it is impossible to speak of big problems which are not viable because we don't have an atmosphere of security, peace, calm and work. [end recording]

Vinicio Cerezo, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, DCG, said that his party was the first one to present a platform with an "ideology and long-term plans."

Jose Trinidad Ucles, one of the top leaders of the Democratic Institutional Party, PID, said his party's platform was prepared 7 years ago. Ucles said that his party will only contribute ideas to the next government because the government plan will rise from a party alliance that is being formed.

Leaders of the Revolutionary Party, PR, consulted today gave no information to the effect that they have a government program. They noted that Jorge Garcia Granados, the party's secretary general, is the only one who can comment on that. Garcia Granados could not be reached.

FP-31 ACCUSES ARMY OF SLAYING PEASANTS IN COYA

PA081755 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Guatemala's 31 January People's Front has accused the Guatemalan Army of killing hundreds of people in the Indian village of Coya on 19 July 1981.

According to a communique released by that organization in San Jose, Costa Rica, between 150 and 300 people, including children, women and older people, died during a military attack that lasted 24 hours, in which a warplane, a helicopter and .30-and .50-cal. machineguns were used.

The document adds that this action constitutes an example of the army's bestial nature and condemns the United States for having resumed its military and political aid to Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's regime. It also condemns Israel for its complicity in training the uniformed assassins.

Finally, the front urges all governments, peoples and international organizations to denounce this new slaying of peasants by Lucas Garcia's regime.

POLICE ARREST THREE IN KILLING OF U.S. PRIEST

PA072145 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The police have arrested three persons in connection with the killing of Stanley Rother, a U.S. priest. The murder took place in [words indistinct]. The authorities have established that the motive was robbery.

Church Deplores Attacks

PA082324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1927 GMT 8 Aug 81

[By Gonzalo Marroquin]

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Aug (AFP)--Guatemala's Episcopal Conference today charged that it is the victim of "unjust attacks and violent aggressions," which have resulted so far in the murder or disappearance of 12 priests as well as several catechists.

In a harsh communique, the Guatemalan Episcopal Conference explained the difficult situation being experienced by the Catholic Church in the country and clearly stated its stand with regard to communism by affirming that "we cannot promote actions that lead to the implementation" of a regime of that kind in Guatemala.

The communique is aimed at denying reports revealed this week according to which several priests and clergymen are directly involved in guerrilla organizations.

The conference noted that "a report has been disseminated with an unusual display of publicity based on the alleged declarations of a dying person who said that 'two foreign priests' were guerrilla commanders and died in an armed clash." The communique said: "What draws our attention is that official spokesmen called these two persons 'priests' when the documents presented indicated that they were laymen."

In addition, the Episcopal Conference "deeply" deplored that "persons who are in one way or another linked to the pastoral activity of the Catholic Church have opted for the path of the armed struggle."

The Episcopal Conference also warned that the relations with the Guatemalan Government are not normal, which "is detrimental to the peace that our fatherland urgently needs." "On several occasions," it added, "we have sought ways to hold a frank dialogue with the country's authorities to clarify ambiguous situations, but we have the painful impression that these efforts have not been successful."

The Episcopal Conference also showed great concern over statements made by Education Minister Clementino Castillo, according to whom "all clergymen and priests in the country will be investigated by the government to determine if they have any ties with extremists groups."

"We do not fear this investigation--if it is unbiased and true"--the document added, "but we feel it is highly offensive to the Catholic Church because with it, the Church is being placed in a context of illegality." The communique said, "We accept that should some of us break the law, we should be tried because there must be competent organizations in a de jure system to try the transgressors."

The priests also condemned the latest violent incidents against priests and noted the murder of Stanley Rother, the American priest, in Santiago Atitlan and the kidnapping of Father Carlos Perez Alonso.

These cases worry us, they said, "because under the present circumstances, any person--because of the campaigns to discredit the church and the impunity with which these sacrilegous crimes have been committed--can feel authorized to issue threats against clergy members, even for matters without any importance, and to carry them out."

In conclusion, the Episcopal Conference affirmed that "faith is making us believe that the Church in Guatemala is experiencing an hour of grace and positive hope. Persecution has always been a sign of loyalty to Christ and his gospel. The blood of our martyrs will be the seed of new and numerous Christians."

So far, there has been no official reaction to this communique of the Episcopal Conference of Guatemala which was released to the public today.

Kidnapped Priest Found

PA081652 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] According to reports received via telephone from Mexico, Carlos Perez Alonso, the Spanish Jesuit priest who had been reported as having been kidnapped here on Sunday, appeared alive and unharmed in Mexico City tonight.

HONDURAS

CHILE OFFERS MILITARY AID TO MAINTAIN SECURITY

PA120000 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 000 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The criminal government of Chile, one of the bloodiest dictatorships of the continent, has offered military aid to Honduras to maintain the security in the Central American area. The offer was made by Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Col Fernando Arancibia, who met for 3 days with Honduran officials. Colonel Arancibia is touring the region. He will also visit Guatemala and Costa Rica for the same purpose.

The Pinochet government has offered the necessary scholarships to train Honduran youths in the most refined repressive techniques.

Meanwhile, the Confederation of Honduran Workers accused the military governments of Chile and Argentina of promoting violence in the region by giving to the governments of Central America military cooperation leading to confrontation with their peoples.

The Honduran General Workers Confederation, CGT, affirmed that Chile and Argentina are advising the paramilitary groups who kidnap and murder popular leaders in Honduras.

LABOR SECRETARY MEJIA SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PA111642 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Aristides Mejia, labor and social welfare secretary, has submitted his irrevocable resignation effective 15 August to President Policarpo Paz Garcia. He also denied rumors that his resignation is due to political or union pressures.

[Begin recording] [words indistinct] the people comment and say many things which aren't true. I have seen the newspapers. However, my resignation is simply due to personal reasons. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER ARCE DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA120306 Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Managua, 11 Aug (AFP)--The visit of Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, will be the initial step for a high-level meeting with the Reagan administration, Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, Political Commission, pointed out.

Referring to the arrival in Nicaragua of the U.S. high official, Arce indicated that it is "a magnificent opportunity to explain positions and to have a better view of U.S. policy toward Nicaragua and Central America." Arce added that his government "has always wanted to hold a high-level dialogue with the Reagan administration, which so far has not been possible." These statements were published today in BARRICADA, the FSLN newspaper.

Further on, he said that among the things the Nicaraguans want to discuss with the United States is the recent ratification of a treaty with Colombia. The treaty grants Colombia sovereignty over three cays in the Atlantic Ocean which Nicaragua is claiming as part of its continental shelf.

Arce said, "We expect to have positive results and we expect that both sides will get an idea of what our future relations are going to be."

He also said that the Sandinist government "will increase its efforts to strengthen international solidarity and to warn the countries of the world not to fall into the trap of the aggressive policy and arms race promoted by imperialism, which is trying to start a war between East and West."

Arce praised the political positions of France and the FRG as well as their solidarity with Nicaragua "by not giving into the plans of imperialism which is trying to create another Vietnam in Central America."

"The Reagan administration," Arce pointed out, "has not been able to make everyone dance to its tune. It has had to face countries which are against war and which support the meeting between countries of the North and South."

Arce said that among the efforts Nicaragua is going to make to increase international solidarity, his government will take the initiative to improve its relations with Honduras. There have been some problems in the last months as result of the incursions and attacks carried out by former Somozist guardsmen who have taken refuge in Honduras.

"These efforts," Arce added, "are to counteract the aggressive and warmongering policy of U.S. imperialism in Central America."

In the domestic field, Arce said that the results of the dialogue with the most important businessmen in the country, "have been very positive." He also said that the government will hold further meetings with representatives of private enterprise.

On the other hand, Arce pointed out that the political parties of the opposition still have not reached a decision as to whether or not they are going to continue in the Forum of Discussion of National Problems which has been taking place among various Nicaraguan sectors.

Opposition To Meet With Enders

PA111728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 11 Aug (AFP)--Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, arrived in Managua this morning to begin a series of consultations with Nicaraguan government and opposition parties officials.

Enders is the first high-level U.S. official to visit the country "to familiarize himself with the country and its leaders" since the victory of the Sandinist revolution in July 1979. However, Ender's visit does not have an "official character," since no agenda was prepared and the government officials with whom he would meet during his visit was not determined beforehand.

Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta, with whom Enders will presumably meet, said last week that Nicaragua wishes to improve its relations with the United States, but at the same time warned that the United States must stop its imperialistic attitude and cease its military intervention in El Salvador.

Meanwhile, Alfonso Robelo, leader of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Movement told journalists that Enders invited him to talk tomorrow, Wednesday. Ramiro Sacasa, leader of the Liberal Constitutionalist Movement, and other personalities from opposition groups were also invited to talk with Enders.

Demonstration Against U.S.

PA120410 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The National Employees Union (UNE) organized a protest demonstration near the U.S. Embassy today at noon, on the occasion of the visit of Mr Thomas Enders, to protest the Reagan administration's dismissal of the air controllers. Several dozen UNE members carrying placards and shouting anti-U.S. slogans also protested the ratification of the cays treaty, the U.S. decision to manufacture the neutron bomb and a number of other issues.

At the time of the demonstration, Enders was reportedly not at the embassy, but at the Government House holding talks with the junta members. After several minutes, the UNE demonstrators left without any incident.

FOREIGN POLICY OFFICIALS TO MEET IN HONDURAS

PA110020 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting of Central American foreign policy officials will be held in Tegucigalpa on 13 and 14 August to prepare a meeting of regional foreign ministers.

The parties involved have reportedly decided to hold a technical meeting at which obstacles to a meeting of Central American foreign ministers would be removed.

Nicaragua will be represented by Dr Leonte Herdocia, who is in charge of international organizations at the Foreign Ministry; Companero (Ramon Leda), in charge of foreign policy for Latin America; and Jose Luis Velasquez, responsible for the Foreign Ministry's economic affairs department.

This station found that those attending this technical meeting would like to schedule the foreign ministers meeting for this month since, as may be recalled, the one announced in Tegucigalpa for 31 July and 1 August 1981 did not materialize.

The meeting of Central American foreign ministers is of utmost importance due to the serious tensions in the region. The political analysis that is to be conducted by the Central American foreign policy representatives will surely be among the most important topics, in spite of the intention to limit debate exclusively to economic and technical matters.

FRG'S GENSCHER TO VISIT COUNTRY IN OCTOBER

PA082028 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Upon his return to Bonn from Costa Rica today, FRG Vice Chancellor ans-Dietrich Genscher announced that he will visit Nicaragua in October.

In statements to an FRG newspaper network, Genscher confirmed the existence of an official invitation from his Nicaraguan counterpart, Miguel d'Escoto. He will take advantage of his presence on this continent on occasion of the Cancun North-South conference on 22 and 23 October to visit Nicaragua.

CORDOVA RIVAS ON JUNTA'S STRUCTURE, FORUM

P 061400 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Exclusive interview with Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; place and date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Cordova Rivas] The junta has been reduced from five to three members and now its functions are no longer divided, as they used to be when each member of the junta was in charge of different areas of the state's administrative and political functions. Now the three members meet each morning and all three attend to all the business of the state.

[Question] Dr Cordova: You have been a prominent political figure in Nicaragua and participated in the Broad Opposition Front. You worked side by side with different political parties that are now called independent, rightist, or democratic. Do you believe that by remaining in the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, specifically alongside the Sandinist front, your credibility or the people's sympathy toward you have lessened?

[Answer] Well, the truth is that I am the most controversial politician in the country because I am a member of the board of directors of the Democratic Conservative Party and I am a member of the government junta. Frankly, I do not know how much the position I am in has affected my popularity or the sympathy the Nicaraguans have toward me. I believe that the platform of the Democratic Conservative Party as well as that of the Sandinist front, Independent Liberal Party, Social Christian, Constitutionalist Liberal, Socialist, Social Democratic, and any other party I have overlooked, have many points in which they coincide. The difference lies in the way all of these are put into practice.

Therefore, one can say that the difference is in form and not in principle. Let me give an example: All the parties speak of agrarian reform. The Democratic Conservative Party speaks of an integral agrarian reform. The Sandinist National Liberation Front speaks of [word indistinct] agrarian reform. Their government program speaks of agrarian reform, and so does the Socialist Party. [Words indistinct] according to the ideology of the party in power, the FSLN, there is need for wide-ranging agrarian reform.

[Question] Since you are talking about coincidences, 19 points of concurrence were agreed upon at the National Forum. Today [as heard] the political parties were talking with the Sandinist front at the National Forum. They were redefining things, making an evaluation. Above all there is a question as to why, when it issued the 19 July decrees, the government junta did not take the concurrences into account. Are the opinions of the different parties taken into account? Did these concurrences have any influence whatsoever on the decree?

[Answer] I cannot answer directly because the Democratic Conservative Party did not participate in the National Forum. My personal opinion as a politician is that the National Forum is a trap for fools into which even a diplomat fell.

[Question] Dr Cordova Rivas: Commander of the Revolution and Minister of Agricultural Development Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman recently said in a speech that the death of Gen Omar Torrijos was sabotage by the CIA, which wanted to clear the way to attack Nicaragua. As a head of state, what is your opinion?

[Answer] I respect the opinion of Commander Jaime Wheelock, but as a member of the government junta I cannot give an opinion if it is not in conjunction with my companeros.

[Question] There is a rumor that the government junta is going to hold a dialogue with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise.

[Answer] Well, LA PRENSA has issued a statement denying the report that a dialogue was going to be held... [interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] The government junta?

[Answer] No. The government junta is not going to hold a dialogue with private enterprise. You can be sure of that.

[Question] What about the Sandinist front? Do you know anything about that?

[Answer] I have no knowledge regarding the Sandinist front.

[Question] Dr Cordova Rivas, do you wish to add any details, send any message to our listeners?

[Answer] Frankly, I believe--with all the things that are happening in the Caribbean and Central America, and faced with permanent aggression, economically, and from the concentration and training camps in Miami against Nicaragua, and from the military camps in Honduras of the National Guard--that all Nicaraguans should unite to defend our sovereignty, nationality, and self-determination. Only history will be able to say later on who was right and who was wrong.

REVOLUTIONARY PRIORITIES: DEFENSE, PRODUCTION

PA090341 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] We are going to talk about one of the priority tasks of our revolutionary process: defense.

In the call that our revolutionary leadership made to the people to prepare for the armed defense of the fatherland, there is no warmongering or military sentiment on the part of Sandinism as whimsically claimed by the enemies of the revolution. On the contrary, the preparation for defense is a patriotic and revolutionary need stemming from the present situation of our process in the face of threats of aggression by imperialism and the reactionary sectors that conspire against the conquests already obtained.

A powerful enemy, as the one threatening our self-determination, cannot be faced on the spur of the moment or in a disorganized way. We must systematically get ready to defend peace and liberty. Consequently, defense is not an exclusive affair of the Sandinist National Liberation Front or the popular army. It is a task that calls for the participation of the organized people in the Sandinist People's Militias.

We are not getting ready to attack other nations but to exercise the sovereign right to build a new society and to preserve the peace that was only possible through a revolution in which tens of thousands of Nicaraguan brothers fell.

In the face of this patriotic decision of the people of Sandino, the voices of the servants of imperialism have been raised saying that intervention is a ghost. This is an antipatriotic and desperate attitude on the part of reactionary sectors that are trying to prevent the people from arming themselves to defend their gains.

Increasing production and defense of the revolution are inseparable tasks and complement one another to pursue the same goal. The struggle in the area of production is also a way to boost the defense of the revolution, not only because there can't be a solid armed defense without production that guarantees the resources required by the combatants but also because production in itself is aimed at building the independent economic development of our country. Therefore, it is a single task and it is the people, the fighting and working people, who have this historical commitment.

Regarding this, the organizational task that must be carried out by the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization [CSN] is very important in order to guarantee that the working class assumes its two priority tasks with discipline under a single leadership.

Nicaragua is currently experiencing a moment that demands a high degree of patriotism from all sectors. Unity can only be strengthened around specific tasks. The tasks demanded by people and history now are defense and production.

Arce on Defense, Production

PA101528 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The economic crisis and difficulties that the human race is facing are keeping the world on the verge of war, but in Nicaragua we have the means to subsist which will keep us from waging war with anyone. This was said by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce while speaking about the national and international political and economic situation at the (Felin Shirley) Educational Seminar attended by workers of the National Financial System at Las Mercedes Hotel over the weekend.

Arce said that the economic situation of the world is serious, and that in the middle of it all is the administration of a powerful country which, to resolve its internal economic problems, is developing its war industry, which is the industry that has always allowed it to reactivate its economy.

Arce added that as far as Nicaragua is concerned, we have to choose between working to avoid a war and working for development. But our people must clearly understand that we cannot yet talk of development, but of subsistence. This subsistence, he stressed, means keeping Nicaragua from engaging in a war with someone and being sufficiently prepared to repel any attack and to make the best possible use of our available material, technical and human resources so that our production will allow us to meet our domestic needs.

The task to ensure our subsistence, which the critical national and international situation has imposed on us, demands a new behavior, so we will not hesitate to enforce the laws of the revolution strictly and harshly to achieve this goal, he stressed.

AMENDMENT TO LOAN LAW CONTROLS INCOMING FUNDS

PA100400 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The chaotic introduction of dollars into our country through foreign loans, donations or financial assistance to business organizations, classless [desclasadas] labor federations, rightwing political parties and other sectors will now be controlled, according to an amendment to the law on the registration of loans, donations and financial assistance approved by the State Council yesterday.

According to this amendment, individual amounts or groups of amounts totalling 50,000 cordobas a year received by persons, public or private business, associations, national organizations, etc., that are not registered at the Central Bank will have to be registered at the International Reconstruction Funds, FIR, within 60 days following receipt of the amounts.

If beneficiaries of these funds fail to report them to this registry, they will be punished with maximum fines of 100 percent of the amount involved and from 14 months to 3 years in prison.

Funds from abroad must enter the country through the Central Bank. The FIR will gather the following information from the Central Bank every year: the beneficiary's name and address and data on the party granting the loan, donation or financial assistance, as well as the amount.

The amendment also establishes that any funds exceeding 50,000 cordobas introduced into the country from 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981, will have to be registered within 30 days after publication of this amendment in the gazette.

This amendment will seriously affect some organizations, such as certain cooperatives denounced by the peasants in northern Nicaragua that were offering dollars as an economic incentive to incorporate small and medium-sized producers and peasants without land into counterrevolutionary activities.

It will also affect the transfer of dollars from certain organizations that are financing activities aimed at destabilizing the revolution.

FSLN LEADERS, BUSINESSMEN HOLD 'POSITIVE' DIALOGUE

PA100445 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Under the headline "Dialogue Was Positive," Managua's EL DIARIO DE HOY reports on the results of the talks held between the Sandinist front's National Directorate and a large number of Nicaraguan businessmen. The country's major economic problems were discussed at that meeting. According to businessman Enrique Bolanos (Gayer), the meeting was positive because the talks held were absolutely frank.

The members of the Sandinist front's Political Committee were very receptive. They understand how difficult the economic situation is and that the two sectors must help design a strategy to overcome the existing difficulties even if this responsibility lies with the government.

Commanders of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, Jaime Wheelock and Humberto Ortega, all members of the Sandinist front's Political Committee, participated in the meeting. More than 40 big businessmen represented the other sector.

According to EL NUEVO DIARIO, the meeting was a big step forward in relations between the private sector and the revolutionary leaders. The businessmen admitted that the revolutionary vanguard is very interested in solving the country's serious economic problems and that it is a very positive idea to consult all the productive sectors in order to solve these problems.

Arce on Meetings

PA101800 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], has described the talks between the country's private producers and the members of the FSLN Political Committee as very positive. For the first time and in a direct way, the businessmen were able to hear the revolutionary government's position on the country's economic and social problems. These talks were previously held using the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] as an intermediary, which participated in them with political and partisan attitudes. These new talks, without any political overtones and without the manipulation of the reactionary press, forecast good possibilities for the solution of our economic crisis which will benefit all Nicaraguans. Here is the statement of Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce on this:

[Begin recording] [words indistinct] Until a short time ago, the dialogue between the revolutionary government and the business sector was not direct and instead had to pass through the COSEP as an intermediary. We have always said that in most cases the people who represent the business sector have not adopted political and partisan positions. This past meeting which was attended by the country's main businessmen in the various fields enabled these people to directly hear the revolutionary government's position on the country's social and economic problems. They did not have to hear secondhand accounts or base their positions on the manipulated interpretations of the reactionary press in the country. This meeting also enabled us to directly hear the businessmen's feelings and views on the economic problems without any political interest. The businessmen told the government how they are producing, why they are producing and what they want or expect as businessmen in order to produce more.

It had been difficult to hold this kind of dialogue in the past because it had been full of political overtones. We now believe that the business sectors have become aware of the country's situation. They have become aware that they have to [words indistinct] their position. This is why we think this meeting has been positive. We believe the government's future meetings with these and other businessmen can also be positive. [end recording]

AGRARIAN COUNCIL NAMED; WHEELOCK ON REFORM

PA111354 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] A real, effective and completely democratic agrarian reform that falls within the framework of a mixed economy became a reality here in Nicaragua today at noon. The names of the seven companeros who will comprise the National Agrarian Reform Council were announced at a news conference held by Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, who is in charge of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform [MIDINRA].

Who are these companeros? Most of them represent mass organizations. Their names: Commander Wheelock Roman, who, in his role as MIDINRA minister, will preside over the Council. The Council itself will include Salvador Mayorga, general director of agrarian reform; Narciso Gonzalez, of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG] Edgardo Garcia, of the Farmworkers Association [ATC]; Ivan Gutierrez, who represents the directorate for peasant promotion [PROCAMPO]; Fernando Guzman, of the Financial Corporation; and Orlando Nunez, of the Center for Agrarian Reform Research and Study.

As can be seen, the very structure of the Agrarian Reform Council confirms the popular nature which with the Agrarian Reform Law and its scope have been conceived.

Only 600 people can be potentially affected by the agrarian reform in Nicaragua's Pacific sector. The Agrarian Reform Law guarantees property rights over the land, regardless of its size, to whoever works it efficiently.

The data on land holding, which the National Agrarian Reform Council currently has in its possession indicate that only about 600 people with properties larger than 500 manzanas exist in Nicaragua's Pacific sector. This does not mean, however, that the state will expropriate the properties of these 600 people on the basis of the Agrarian Reform Law, since the law establishes that only those who do not make their land produce efficiently will be affected. Thus, Commander Wheelock Roman said at today's news conference, of those 600 individuals with more than 500 manzanas, only those whose lands which are not producing efficiently will be affected.

The agrarian reform titles that the revolutionary state will distribute among the peasants are more solid and constitute a greater guarantee for whoever owns them than any other title existing until today in this country. The agrarian reform titles that the revolutionary state will distribute to the peasants grant real rights to their owners. Regarding the real rights granted by the agrarian reform titles to those who own them, Commander Wheelock has said the following:

[Begin recording] Land will be granted through an agrarian reform title. This agrarian reform title is a property title; that is, a title that grants real rights over the land. We have called it an agrarian reform first of all because it was a result of a process of social and economic transformation. In other words, it stems from a historic situation, which it seeks to resolve. This title has a historic content which gives it much greater validity because it does not result from some individual negotiation, such as a sale-purchase transaction or a private contract. The agrarian reform title is a historic expression of the revolution.

In addition, it is granted by the state, not just by any individual. It is granted by the state, by a public law body which represents the national sovereignty and order throughout the entire republic. It represents everything legitimate. It is the state which will distribute it, so this title is even stronger because it is guaranteed by the force of the state and by the revolution.

For all practical purposes this title will have all the qualities of property rights in addition to the others that (?I mentioned above). It provides even better guarantees to the owners of the land being distributed. One of these guarantees establishes that the land cannot be used in any way that can affect either the producers or production. For instance, it cannot be liberally passed on. In other words, if I am given some land to improve my family's standard of living, I cannot sell this land later on to buy a car or to take a trip somewhere, thus leaving my family unprotected. So there are restrictions on its transferability.

The land can be negotiated or passed on basically in two situations. One, is death; in this case, the land is inherited. Who can inherit it? The family. In the regulations we will establish the conditions under which this can be done. The law already establishes, however, that the land must be passed on without dividing it. In other words, I cannot divide it into 10 parts in order to give plot of land to each heir. The idea is to pass it on to the family as a whole in order to preserve the economic continuity and the integrity of the property.

The other way in which land can be transferred--and this will be established in the regulations--is if an individual property joins an associative enterprise. In the case of owners involved in associative enterprises, rights over the property can either be transferred to the family or property can be transferred in whatever way is established by the cooperative. In other words, if I am a member of a cooperative, and I hold a property title, I cannot introduce a third party further on without the cooperative's authorization. I would have to ask the cooperative for authorization, ask it if it wants this person to join the cooperative in my place. [end recording]

CSN REACTS TO LABOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON STRIKES

PA081736 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Communique issued in Managua by the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization on 6 August 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization, CSN, as the top representative of the united organized labor movement of our country, deems it necessary to issue an opinion regarding the communiques issued by the Labor Ministry and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction dated 24 and 27 July, respectively, because they harm the interests and rights of Nicaraguan workers.

The CSN considering that:

1. The content of the previously mentioned communiques harms the right to strike that the workers have universally won.

2. This criteria is being taken to extremes in the Labor Ministry statement that there are no valid reasons for carrying out strikes, takeovers and so forth. We do not agree with this absolute measure, especially in cases in which the workers are making economic demands.

3. Both communiques disregard the fact that the current labor laws were inherited from Somozism, with just a few changes made to them. They also disregard the fact that by strictly applying the measures contemplated in our laws, the workers are being left defenseless in their efforts to safeguard their victory.

4. These communiques contradict the spirit of the resolutions of the Second Assembly for the Unity of Workers, some of which were adopted precisely because of the overwhelming bureaucracy and slow government action, particularly in dealing with charges of capital depletion. Bureaucracy does not disappear by magic. From 24 July...and on the contrary, we know it is a difficult problem to face. [sentence as heard] The CSN is aware of its responsibilities in regard to the problems and the dangers being faced by the revolution. It has clearly defined its stand: it opposes anarchy. However, it also believes that assuming positions and decreeing measures such as those mentioned in these communiques have an opposite effect and make the problem worse.

Therefore, the CSN believes that it is necessary to reaffirm two of its positions:

1. We must watch over and guarantee order to avoid labor anarchy and indiscipline. We will make every effort to overcome the problems, doing this with the prior understanding of the parties involved, without resorting to negative solutions or making every possible effort to bring these problems to the attention of the Labor Ministry and the Justice Ministry.

2. Despite of the foregoing, the Nicaraguan labor movement must express its strong position, adopt the necessary forms of struggle and adopt stands to speed up the solution of the problems without falling into (?opposition) that goes against the workers themselves and harms the interests of the revolution which is aimed at improving the standard of living of our people. These demands must be heard with a convincing, mature, serious and responsible attitude.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN SHIPS ARRIVAL--Two modern shrimp boats built in Mexico will be arriving in Nicaragua in the next few weeks. Mexico will deliver seven ships to Nicaragua in line with a credit agreement. The boats are valued at $7.5 million. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 81 PA]